

Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860), Section 304-B - Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872), Section 113-B - Dowry death - presumption of - Section 304-B, IPC stand satisfied, the presumption under 113-B, Evidence Act operates - Deceased and accused were married on 01.07.1994, and the death of the lady occurred on 31.07.1995 - Doctor found the smell of kerosene oil on the body of the deceased who had suffered 85% burn injuries - As the death was relatable to burn injuries within seven years of marriage, it clearly satisfies the first two ingredients of the offence - Dowry demand proved - Chain of circumstances proves that there existed a live and proximate link between the instances of demand of dowry and the death of the deceased - it is clear that the prosecution was able to successfully prove that the death of the deceased due to burn injuries took place within approximately one year of her marriage - It has further been proved that soon before her death she was subjected to harassment and cruelty pursuant to demands of dowry - Since the ingredients of Section 304-B, IPC stand satisfied, the presumption under 113-B, Evidence Act operates against the appellants, who are deemed to have caused the offence specified under Section 304-B of IPC.

[Satbir Singh v. State of Haryana - 2021 Scej 900](#)